

REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, claim 49 has been amended. Claims 1-50 are pending and under consideration.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102:

Claims 1 and 46-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Nozaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,396,998).

The Office Action sets forth that Nozaki et al. discloses "a transmitting optical recording medium drive in which a first optical recording medium is inserted, and which transmits data recorded on the inserted first optical recording medium when both a predetermined power and a copying signal are applied to the transmitting optical recording medium drive (Nozaki:Fig.1 (Disc 1 and Disc 2); Fig. 12, copy operation is executed after key is pressed)."

By way of review, Nozaki et al. discusses "further, data processing during image recording operation is carried out as follows. Upon receiving an image recording instruction from keyboard 22, MPU 13 reads management data from the dubbing disc 11B via the second disc drive 21B, and determines a write area. MPU 13 then sets up a management area to be able to write data in the determined area, and sets up a write start address of video data in the second disc drive 21B to prepare for recording data to the dubbing disc 11B."(col. 6, lines 10-18).

However, Nozaki et al. fails to discuss "a transmitting optical recording medium drive in which a first optical recording medium is inserted, and which transmits data recorded on the inserted first optical recording medium when both a predetermined power and a copying signal are applied to the transmitting optical recording medium drive" as recited in claim 1.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that Nozaki et al. fails to disclose the invention as recited in claim 1,

Regarding claim 46, the Office Action sets forth that Nozaki et al. discusses "a transmitting optical disc drive having a first copying button and transmitting data recorded on any optical disc type inserted in the transmitting drive (Nozaki:Fig. 12,) in response to the copying button activation (Nozaki:Fig. 12, "press mark-key"); and a receiving optical disc drive in communication with the transmitting drive and having a second copying button, the receiving drive receiving the data transmitted from the transmitting drive and recording the received data on any recordable optical disc type inserted in the receiving drive(Nozaki:abstract section), in response to the second copying button activation."(Nozaki:Fig. 12, "press copy-key").

By way review, Nozaki et al. discusses "At first, a processing of a partial copy will be described in reference to FIG. 12 representing progression of screen image, FIG. 13 illustrating an exemplified models of VOB/CELL changes in copying operation, and FIGS. 14 to 16 showing flow of the process. Step D1: Displays ORG_PGC in the forms of a time bar and a reduced-scale image (thumbnail picture). Step D2: A user determines a copy range by using a left/right key and a mark key on the keyboard 22. Step D3: executes downward scrolling of selected image, indication of elapsed time of the leading edge of VOB, and saving of start PTM of selected VOB."(col. 11, lines 2-13-emphasis added)

As noted above, Nozaki et al. merely discusses "a user determined a copy range by using a left/right key and a mark key on the keyboard 22."

However, Nozaki et al. fails to disclose "a transmitting optical disc drive having a first copying button and transmitting data recorded on any optical disc type inserted in the transmitting drive, in response to the copying button activation" as recited in claim 46.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that Nozaki et al. fails to disclose the invention as recited in claim 46.

Regarding claim 47, the Office Action sets forth that Nozaki et al. discusses "the transmitting device comprises disc related information including program area data recording information indicating program area data recording in units of tracks, session, optical recordable discs, or variable and fixed packets."

Nozaki et al. discusses "also in this time, every GOP (Group of Picture) unit of the packet data is divided into VOBs. Information concerning the division is collected in the buffer memory 16G, and then transferred to the MPU 13 in every time the amount of the dividing information reaches to a prescribed value. The MPU 13 prepares time map information based on the dividing information, and outputs the time map information at an interruption to the leading end of GOP."

However, it is unclear how the Examiner alleges that Nozaki et al. discloses "disc related information including program area data recording information indicating program area data recording in units of tracks, session, optical recordable discs, or variable and fixed packets" as recited in claim 47.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that Nozaki et al. fails to disclose the invention as recited in claim 47.

Claims 49-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gehr (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,395).

Regarding claim 49, the Office Action sets forth that Gehr discusses that "a transmitting copying button (Gehr:Fig. 4, element 400); and a transmitting optical disc drive transmitting data

recorded on any optical recording disc type inserted in the transmitting optical disc drive to the receiving optical disc device, in response to the transmitting copying button activation(Gehr:Fig. 6C, element 636).”

Gehr discusses “in step 400 copy button down input is received in operating system 118 of computer system 100 (FIG. 1) from a copy button being pressed on a read/write compact disc drive, such as copy button 204 or 206(FIG. 2) or copy button 304 (FIG. 3).”(col. 3, lines 51-55-emphasis added)

As noted above, Gehr discusses “copy button” but not “transmitting copy button” as recited in claim 49.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that Gehr fails to disclose the invention as recited in claim 49.

In a similar reason as claim 49, Gehr discusses only copy button but does not discuss “receiving copying button.”

As such, it is respectfully submitted that Gehr fails to disclose the invention as recited in claim 50.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:

Claims 2-4, 6-13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nozaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,396,998) in view of Ozawa et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0033531).

Regarding claim 2, Ozawa et al. discusses “a frame is the smallest unit of data recorded on a disc having the CD format, 98 frames constitute a block. The structure of a frame is shown in FIG. 6. as shown in the figure, 1 frame consists of 588 bits. The first 24 bits are synchronization data, which is followed by a 14-bit sub-code area. The sub-code data area is followed by a sequence of data and a parity it for the data.”(paragraphs[0181]-[0183]).

As noted above, Ozawa et al. merely discloses the structure of a frame,” but fails to disclose “the communication lines serially transmit the data recorded on the first optical recording medium in the transmitting optical recording medium drive to the second optical recording medium in the receiving optical recording medium drive” as recited in claim 2(emphasis added).

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al. and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 2.

Regarding claim 3, the Office Action sets forth that Ozawa et al. discusses the copying key installed outside the transmitting optical recording medium drive, and controlling transmission of a signal to the receiving optical recording medium drive indication a state of the transmission of a signal to the receiving optical recording medium drive indicating a state of the transmitting optical recording medium drive (Ozawa et al.: paragraphs [0125] and [0127]).

By way of review, Ozawa et al. discusses “[0125] An operation unit 19 includes a recording key, a stop key, an AMS (Auto Music Sensor) key, a search key and a dubbing key, which can be operated by the user to carry out operations to record and play back musical data onto and from the MD 90 or the CD 91. The dubbing key is operated to set ordinary-speed dubbing or high-speed dubbing. and [0127] Operation information generated by the operation unit 19 is supplied to the system controller 21. The system controller 21 drives other components to carry out necessary operations by execution of an operating program in accordance with the operation information.”(paragraphs [0125] and [0127]) ,

However, Ozawa et al. fails to disclose “controlling transmission of a signal to the receiving optical recording medium drive, when a copying key is pressed, the copying key installed outside the transmitting optical recording medium drive, and controlling transmission of a signal to the receiving optical recording medium drive indicating a state of the transmitting optical recording medium drive” as recited in claim 3.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al. and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 3.

Regarding claim 4, the Office Action sets forth Nozaki et al. discusses a storage unit that stores the decoded disc related data (Nozaki:Fig. 1, element 15B) the decode program area data (Nozaki: Fig. 1, element 15C) output from both the disc related information decoding unit (Nozaki, element 15C) output from both the disc related information decoding unit (Nozaki:Fig. 1, element 15A) and the decoding unit (Nozaki: Fig. 1, element 15D), respectively.

Nozaki et al. discusses “Further, the encoder 16 is principally comprised of an A/D (Analog/Digital) converter 16A, a selector 16B, a video encoder 16C, an audio encoder 16D, an SP (Sub-Picture) encoder 16E, a formatter 16F and a buffer memory 16G. The decoder 15 is also comprised of a separator 15B incorporating therein a memory 15A, a video decoder 15D incorporating therein a thumbnail picture generator 15C, an SP decoder 15E, an audio decoder 15F, a V-PRO 15G and a D/A converter 15H for interfacing signals with to a speaker 29”(col.5, line 64-col. 6, line 60-emphasis added).

As noted above, Nozaki et al. fails to disclose “a storage unit that stores the decoded disc related data and the decode program area data output from both the disc related information

decoding unit and the decoding unit, respectively” as recited in claim 4.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al. and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 4.

Regarding claim 6, the Office Action acknowledges that the combined apparatus of Nozaki and Ozawa et al. does not explicitly disclose using a program memory area (PMA) of the lead-in area of the first optical recording medium to decode the disc related data of the first optical recording medium, when the first optical recording medium is a recordable optical recording medium or a rewritable optical recording medium, the decoded disc related data including identification of the first optical recording medium and track information.

However, the Office Action sets forth that “the Examiner takes Official Notice that the program memory area (PMA) is well known as the place where the information about tracks and sessions is temporarily stored in a recordable disc, and therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to store TOC information in the PMA in order to preserve the tracks of the original disc being copied.”

By taking Official Notice, the rejection is being based, in part, on the personal knowledge of the Examiner. The personal knowledge of the Examiner, when used as a basis for a rejection, must be supported by an affidavit as to the specifics of the facts of that knowledge when called for by the applicant. See, MPEP 2144.03, 37 C.F.R. § 1.104(d)(2). In short, the rules of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office require that the Examiner must either support this assertion with an Affidavit, or withdraw the rejection. Therefore, it is further respectfully requested that the Examiner support the rejection with either an affidavit or a reference, or withdraw the rejection.

Regarding claim 7, Ozawa et al. discusses “A block number is the number of a unit of sub Q data read in as block data comprising 98 frames as described above. [0202] 3 consecutive blocks contain the same TOC data. [0203] PMIN, PSEC and PFRAME for POINT having a value of On represent the start point of the nth track, namely, track #n, where n=1 to 6”(paragraphs [0201]-[0203]).

However, Ozawa et al. fails to teach or suggest “wherein the disc related information decoding unit decodes starting and ending points of data and a table of content (TOC) area of the lead-in area of the first optical recording medium to decode the disc related data, including TOC information, of the first optical recording medium, when the optical recording medium is a stamp optical recording medium” as recited in claim 7.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al. and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 7.

Regarding claim 8, Ozawa et al. discusses “a block number is the number of a unit of sub Q data read in as block data comprising 98 frames as described above. 3 consecutive blocks contain the same TOC data.” (col. 11, paragraph [0201]-[0202]).

However, Ozawa et al. fails to disclose “wherein the disc related information decoding unit decodes information indicating whether the program area data is recorded on the first optical recording medium in units of tracks, sessions, or optical recording media” as recited in claim 8.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al. and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 8.

Regarding claim 9, Ozawa et al. discusses “thus, the lead-in area is used for storing sub Q data, that is, information in the TOC.”(paragraph[0190]).

However, Ozawa et al. fails to disclose “the data recorded on the first optical recording medium is audio data” as recited in claim 9.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al. and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 9.

Regarding claim 10, Ozawa et al. discusses “In the HCMS-management-table memory 22 shown in FIG. 12, entry areas corresponding to management numbers 1 to 50 are provided. There are provided as many management numbers as tracks that can be subjected to the HCMS management. In this example, a maximum of 50 tracks can be subjected to the HCMS management.([0257]).”

However, Ozawa et al. fails to teach or suggest “the decoding unit decodes the predetermined format data and further checks whether an error has occurred in the decoded predetermined format data” as recited in claim 10.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al. and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 10.

In addition, it is respectfully submitted that claim 11 is patentable due at least to similar reasons as claim 10, as well as for the additional features therein.

In addition, claim 12 is patentable due at least its depending from claim 4, as well as for the addition recitations therein.

Regarding claim 13, the Office Action sets forth that the combined apparatus of Nozaki and Ozawa discloses that the controller controls transmission of the decoded program area data stored in the storage unit to the received optional recording medium drive in units of bytes ((Nozaki: column 6, lines 51-57).

Nozaki discusses “the respective encoders 16C, 16D, 16E compress the their input signals, and packetize them into packets each having a size of 2,048 bytes, and supply the packets to formatter 16F. The formatter 16F packs and multiplexes the packets, and then every time the size of the packed data reaches to one unit of CDA the formatter 16F supplies then into the first D-PRO 19a.” (col. 6, lines 51-56).

However, it is unclear how the Examiner alleges that Nozaki discloses “wherein the controller controls transmission of the decoded program area data stored in the storage unit to the receiving optical recording medium drive in units of bytes” as recited in claim 13 (emphasis added).

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination Nozaki and Ozawa does not teach or suggest the invention as recited in claim 13.

Claim 16 recites “wherein the controller controls transmission of all decoded data stored in the storage unit to the receiving optical recording medium drive and sends a confirmation signal indicating termination of the data transmission to the receiving optical recording medium drive.”

However, Nozaki discusses “step D49: Displays that the copy process has been normally completed.”

As such, it is clear that a confirmation signal is transmitted to the display device but it is unclear whether the confirmation signal is transmitted to the receiving optical recording medium drive.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination Nozaki and Ozawa does not teach or suggest the invention as recited in claim 16.

Claims 27-30, 32-37 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gehr (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,395) in view of Ozawa et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0033531).

Gehr discusses “which may also be reached from steps 610 (FIG. 6A) and 618 (FIG. 6B), determines the formatting for the data stored on the master CD in the master drive.” (col. 7, lines 3-6)

However, Gehr fails to teach or suggest “determining types of optical recording media when the optical recording media are inserted into the transmitting and receiving optical recording medium drives and a copying signal is input to both these drives” as recited in claim 27.

Further, Gehr discusses “referring now to FIG. 4, in step 40 copy button down input is received in operating system 118 of computer system 100 (FIG. 1) from a copy button being pressed in a read/write compact disc drive, such as copy button 204 or 206 (FIG. 2), or copy button 304 (FIG. 3).” (col. 3, lines 52-55)

However, Gehr fails to teach or suggest “a copying signal is input to both these drives” as recited in claim 27.

In addition, the Office Action set forth that Ozawa et al. discusses a dubbing method, where the TOC data in the lead-in area (Ozawa:Fig. 9) is used to gather track information, which in turn is used in designating the data to be dubbed (Ozawa: Figs. 16A-16E), and lead-out write addresses are generated for the dubbing operation (Ozawa:Figs 16A-16E).

However, Ozawa et al. discusses that “FIG. 9 is a diagram showing data included in a TOC recorded in a lead-in area of a playback only medium CD.” (paragraph[0042]).

It is noted that Ozawa et al. merely shows data structures of a TOC.

However, Ozawa et al. fails to disclose “converting in the transmitting optical recording drive data recorded in a lead-in area and data recorded in a program area of the transmitting optical recording medium, into data for transmitting, and transmitting the converted data to the receiving optical recording medium drive” as recited in claim 27.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Gehr and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 27.

Regarding claim 28, the Office Action sets forth that Ozawa et al. discusses “transmitting and receiving optical recording medium drives serially exchange data via the communication lines between the transmitting and receiving drives.” (Ozawa:paragraph [0246]).

Ozawa et al. discusses the 20bits I8 to I12 are the track’s serial number of recording, which is five 4-bit numbers I8 to I12 each expressed in the BCD format.” (paragraph[0246])

However, Ozawa et al. fails to disclose “transmitting and receiving optical recording medium drives serially exchange data via the communication lines between the transmitting and receiving drives” as recited in claim 28.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Gehr and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 28.

Claim 29 recites “wherein the determining of the types of the optical recording media comprises determining whether the transmitting optical recording medium is a stamp, recordable or rewritable optical recording medium containing audio data, video data, or data of a particular format.” (emphasis added)

However, Gehr discusses “Step 700 determines if there is no CD, a compatible CD, or A non-compatible CD already inserted into the CD drive which sent the copy button down input, referred to as the first CD drive.”

However, Gehr fails to disclose to check “medium containing audio data, video data, or data of a particular format” as recite in claim 29.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Gehr and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 29.

Regarding claim 30, Gehr discusses "step 744 sends an error message for display on graphics display 110 indicating to the user that the CD has incompatible formatting, and control then returns to operating system 18." (col. 9, lines 10-13-emphasis added).

However, Gehr fails to disclose "informing the transmitting optical recording medium drive that the converted data transmitted from the transmitting optical recording medium drive cannot be recorded on the receiving optical recording medium" as recited in claim 30.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Gehr and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 30.

Regarding claim 32, the Office Action sets forth that Gehr discusses "preparing the receiving optical recording media for the recording, if determined that the receiving optical recording medium is an unused blank recordable optical recording disc or a used rewritable optical recording disc from which data has been erased (Gehr:column 1, lines 34-36).

Gehr discusses "It is another aspect of the invention to launch copy software to handle the formatting and copying of a CD when a copy button on a read/write compact disc drive is pressed" (col. 1, lines 34-36).

It is unclear how the Examiner alleges that the features of claim 32 is taught or suggested by Gehr.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Gehr and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 32.

Regarding claim 33, the Office Action sets forth that Ozawa discusses transmitting the decoded data recorded in the lead-in area and the program area to the receiving optical recording medium drive.(Ozawa:Figs 16A-16E).

Ozawa et al. discloses "[0053] FIG. 16A is a diagram showing a table of cataloged data recorded in an HCMS management table memory prior to the start of dubbing; [0054] FIG. 16B is a diagram showing a table of cataloged data recorded in the HCMS management table memory after completion of high-speed dubbing of a first track Tr1; [0055] FIG. 16C is a diagram showing a table of cataloged data recorded in the HCMS management table memory after completion of high-speed dubbing of a third track Tr3; [0056] FIG. 16D is a diagram showing a table of cataloged data recorded in the HCMS management table memory after completion of high-speed dubbing of fifth to tenth tracks Tr5 to Tr10; [0057] FIG. 16E is a diagram showing a table of cataloged data recorded in the HCMS management table memory after completion of high-speed dubbing of a second track Tr2;."

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Gehr and Ozawa et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 33.

In addition, claims 34-43 and 44 are patentable due at least to their depending from claims 33 and 27, respectively, as well as for the additional recitations therein.

Claim 48 has been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Claims 5, 31, 38-40, 43 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nozaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,396,998) in view of Ozawa et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0033531) and further in view of Gehr (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,395).

Regarding claim 5, the Office Action acknowledges that the combined apparatus of Nozaki and Ozawa et al. does not disclose the disc type determination unit determines whether the first optical recording medium type is a stamp, a recordable or a rewriteable optical recording medium containing audio data, video data, or data in a predetermined format. However, Gehr discloses a disc copying drive with a copy button, where it is determined whether the type of disc in the drive is compatible for the copying operation (Gehr:Fig. 7A).

By way of review, Gehr discusses "step 700 determines if there is no CD, A compatible CD, or a non-compatible CD already inserted into the CD drive which sent the copy button down input, referred to as the first CD drive . If a non compatible CD is detected in step 700, then control passes to step 736 (FIG. 7D) ,if a compatible CD is detected in step 700, then step 702 determines if the compatible CD in the first drive is a blank CD or a content CD. If a content CD is detected in the first drive in step 702, then control passes to step 716 (FIG. 7C)" (col. 7, lines 53-57).

As noted above, Gehr only includes whether there is no CD, a compatible CD, or a non-compatible CD but does not determines "the disc type determination unit determines whether the first optical recording medium type is a stamp, a recordable or a rewritable optical recording medium containing audio data, video data, or data in a predetermined format" as recited in claim 5.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Gehr, Ozawa et al. and Gehr does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 5.

Regarding claim 31, Nozaki et al. discusses "Step B1: Checks the dubbing disc 11B whether the disc is a rewritable disc (YES) or not (NO), i.e., whether the disc is any one of a DVD-R disc, a DVD-RW disc, a DVD+RW disc and a DVD-RAM disc or not. In case of NO, the process goes to Step B14, and wherein the process is terminated." (col. 8, lines 50-54).

However, Nozaki et al. fails to discuss "wherein the determining of the types of the optical recording media comprises informing the transmitting optical recording medium drive that the converted data transmitted from the transmitting optical recording medium drive cannot be recorded on the receiving optical recording medium, if determined that the receiving optical

recording medium is a stamp optical recording medium type" as recited in claim 31.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Gehr, Ozawa et al. and Gehr does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 31.

Claims 38, 39, 40, 43, and 45 recites similar features recited in claims 10, 13, and 16, respectively.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that claims 38, 39, 40, 43, and 45 are patentable due to the similar rationale as claims 10, 13, and 16, respectively.

Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nozaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,396,998) and Ozawa et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0033531) and further in view of Denda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,995,936).

The Office Action sets forth Denda et al. discusses an information recording apparatus, where confirmation of the write operation is sent before the next data block is transmitted to the receiving drive.

However, Denda et al. merely discusses "when a successful result is obtained from the trial recording according to the judgment at the step S3 (step S3; YES), the table-of-contents information is recorded only on the first cluster CT 1 in the table-of-contents information are CTA (step S4)" (col. 8, lines 22-26).

Accordingly, Denda et al. fails to disclose "wherein the controller waits to receive a confirmation from the receiving optical recording medium drive when the transmitted decoded program area data amounts to a predetermined data block" as recited in claim 14.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al., Ozawa et al., and Denda et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 14.

Claim 15, Denda et al. discusses "Then, when an unsuccessful result is obtained from the trial recording according to the judgment at the step S3 (step S3; NO), the recording of the table-of-contents information is stopped while the error of the recording of the table-of-contents information is indicated (step S10), and the process is ended. This is because, if the recording of the table-of-contents information is continued as it is, the new table-of-contents information to be recorded will not be successfully recorded, and not only that, the previous table-of-contents information indicating the recorded contents of the MD 1 immediately before the present recording or editing will be destroyed."

As noted above, Denda et al. only discusses "table-of-contents" but fails to teach or suggest "the transmission of the program area data" as recited in claim 15.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Nozaki et al., Ozawa et al., and Denda et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 15.

Claims 17-26 and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nozaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,396,998) and further in view of Ozawa et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0033531) and Gehr (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,395) and Denda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,995,936).

Claim 17 recites "a controller controlling sequential recording of the received converted data in a lead-in area, a program area, and a lead-out area of the second optical recording medium, and controlling transmission of a confirmation signal indicating a state of the receiving optical recording medium drive to the transmitting optical recording medium drive, when a copying key is pressed, the copying key installed outside the receiving optical recording medium drive."

Ozawa et al. discusses "[0125] An operation unit 19 includes a recording key, a stop key, an AMS (Auto Music Sensor) key, a search key and a dubbing key, which can be operated by the user to carry out operations to record and play back musical data onto and from the MD 90 or the CD 91. The dubbing key is operated to set ordinary-speed dubbing or high-speed dubbing. [0126] By operating the operation unit 19, it is also possible to enter a string of characters to be recorded as additional data onto the MD 90, to confirm the cataloging of the string of characters and to set a cataloging mode. [0127] Operation information generated by the operation unit 19 is supplied to the system controller 21. The system controller 21 drives other components to carry out necessary operations by execution of an operating program in accordance with the operation information."

However, Ozawa et al. fails to disclose whether "a controller sequentially recording of the received converted data in a lead-in area, a program area, and a lead-out area of a second optical recording medium" as recited in claim 27.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that combination of Nozaki et al., Ozawa et al., Gehr (U.S. Patent No. 6,453,395), and Denda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,995,936).

Claim 18 recites "wherein the disc type determination unit informs the transmitting optical recording medium drive that the received data transmitted from the transmitting optical recording medium drive cannot be recorded on the second optical recording medium, when the type of the second inserted optical recording medium is determined to be an optical recording medium other than a recordable optical recording medium or a rewritable optical recording medium."

In addition, claims 18-26 are patentable due at least their depending from claim 17, as well as for the additional recitations therein.

Claims 41 and 42 have the similar features of claims 14 and 15, respectively.

It is respectfully submitted that claims 41 and 42 are patentable due at least to the same rationale as claims 14 and 15, respectively.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: DEC. 6, 2009

By: 
Sang Chul Kwon
Limited Recognition No. L0218

1201 New York Avenue, NW, 7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501